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MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

ELEVENTH SESSION.

The Eleventh Session of the Academy was held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the fifteenth of December, 1891, at 1520 Chestnut Street, at 8 p. m. The following papers and communications were announced as having been submitted to the Academy since the last session :

70. By Professor E. W. Huffcut, of the University of Indiana : Jurisprudence in American Universities. Printed in the ANNALS, January, 1892.

71. By Charles Richardson, Philadelphia : Party Government. Printed in the ANNALS, January, 1892.

72. By Professor Eleanor L. Lord, of Smith College : International Arbitration. Printed in the ANNALS, January, 1892.

73. By Professor F. von Wieser, of the German University of Prague : The Theory of Value. Printed in the ANNALS, March, 1892.

74. By James L. Cowles, Birmingham, Ala. : A Rate System.

75. By Frank P. Prichard, Philadelphia : The Study of Municipal Government. Printed in the ANNALS, January, 1892.

76. By Dr. William Draper Lewis, Philadelphia : The Political Organization of a Modern Municipality. Printed in the ANNALS, January, 1892.

77. By Professor S. B. Weeks, of Trinity College, N. C. : Economic Legislation of Moses.

78. By D. I. Green, Baltimore : Value as a Quality Instead of a Ratio.

79. By Dr. A. H. P. Leuf, Philadelphia : The Present Discontent of Labor.

The president then introduced Mr. D. I. Green, of Baltimore, who read his paper on "Value as a Quality instead of a Ratio" (No. 78). Mr. Green maintained that we would make a great gain if we substituted for the exchange notion of value, a notion based on the utility of the object and its ability to satisfy human desire. He also claimed that the utility, the satisfaction, that we get from the commodity is

the same as the sacrifice, or is equal in extent to the sacrifice involved in securing the commodity.

The paper was discussed by Mr. E. T. Devine, who said, "It seems to me that what the Austrians have accomplished is the securing of a very general acceptance of the idea that value is always to be considered and always to be spoken of as a certain degree of satisfaction. As an illustration of that, they do sometimes say that we may get a measure for value in the measure of the pain we would feel if we were deprived of the article. But that is not by any means the same as to say that the utility is the same in extent and to be measured along the same line as the sacrifice involved in getting possession of the article; in other words, that the sacrifice involved in losing an article and the sacrifice involved in creating an article are the same. We gain only by totally separating those two notions of value and cost."

Professor F. H. Giddings said, "In the main I would accept Mr. Devine's criticism of the paper. But can we be so sure that we ought to separate cost and utility and base our theory of value wholly on utility, unless we can first show that utility itself is never influenced by subjective cost or the effort initially put in labor?"

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Devine, Shoemaker, Stein and Giddings.

After the discussion of Mr. Green's paper was finished, the president announced that Mr. Charles Richardson had submitted a paper on "Party Government" (No. 71) which would be read by Dr. A. B. Woodford. This paper was in the nature of a criticism of the paper by Professor A. D. Morse on "The Place of Party in the Political System," printed in the ANNALS, November, 1892. In the discussion of this paper Professor Giddings said, "I believe that parties in our political life stand not only for fundamental methods but for fundamental feelings in the citizens. There has been one distinct line of cleavage between the two great parties from the founding of the Republic, and that line of cleavage has run through municipal affairs just as

strictly as it has run through national affairs, and the party line has been drawn, not always as consciously, but usually as really, in municipal affairs as in national."

Professor Giddings then showed the main points of difference between Republican and Democratic principles. Commenting on the fact of this difference, he said, "Now, this attitude in both nation and municipality is a perfectly natural attitude. It is one you would expect to find; and I very much question whether any system of reform that ignores great natural facts of that kind will ever accomplish the work that it is desired to accomplish."

Professor Giddings was followed by Henry J. Hancock, Esq., who said that while Professor Giddings' remarks would have been very applicable to the condition of parties thirty years ago, they did not apply to the parties of to-day. He maintained that in municipal affairs, the parties did not hold the same principles as in national affairs. That there could not be in local affairs the natural cleavage into parties that there was in national affairs. Continuing, he said, "While I am strongly in favor of national parties where there is some great divergence of principle between man and man, I do not see that that reason exists in municipal affairs, where the only object is good government and where the policy which can be pursued by one party or the other must ultimately depend on what is or what is not good government."

Rev. Dr. Buoy asserted that the way to prevent evil men from obtaining office was not merely to go to the polls to vote against them, but to go to primary elections also. He was followed by Mr. Henry Baldwin. "What is absolutely necessary," he claimed, "is to instill into the minds and into the hearts of the American people the true value of citizenship. When a man knows that his power is the power that actuates and sets in motion the wheels of the state, he can and he must exercise an influence in the country for some good or for some evil." He then related some personal experiences in obtaining good nominees in New York City. In conclu-

sion he said, "I do not think that it is possible under any circumstances to make an organization that will be independent of either one or the other party. Sooner or later your organization will be swallowed up either by one side or the other."

The final paper of the evening was read by Dr. A. H. P. Leuf, of Philadelphia, on "The Present Discontent of Labor" (No. 79).

TWELFTH SESSION.

The Twelfth Session of the Academy was held in Philadelphia, on Thursday, January 26, 1892, at the New Century Club, at 8 p. m.

The secretary announced that the following papers had been submitted to the Academy:

80. By E. J. P. Williams, Macon City, Mo.: *The Food Supply of the Future.*

81. By Sara L. Oberholtzer, Norristown, Pa.: *School Savings Banks.* Printed in the ANNALS, July, 1892.

82. By Vicomte Combes de Lestrade: *Le Socialisme municipal à l'Exposition de 1889.*

83. By Aaron W. Field, New Marlboro, Mass.: *The Status of the Poor under the Mosaic Civil Law.*

84. By Professor Chas. DeGarmo, of Swarthmore College: *Ethical Training in the Public Schools.* Printed in the ANNALS, March, 1892.

85. By Dwight M. Lowrey, Philadelphia: *The Basis of Interest.* Printed in the ANNALS, March, 1892.

86. By Michael A. Mikkelsen, Baltimore: *Electric Street Lighting in Chicago.* Printed in the ANNALS, March, 1892.

Professor F. H. Giddings presided and introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Charles DeGarmo, President of Swarthmore College. Professor DeGarmo read a paper on "Ethical Training in the Public Schools" (No. 84). This paper was discussed by Professor Paul Hanus, of Harvard University, who said, "I have little faith in subjective morality. It has been settled that man was intended to be useful and moral instruction must follow with other reforms which we are adopting. Teachers will always follow the demands of

the communities in which they are located and it is necessary that practical ethics receive proper attention in the schools."

Professor Edward Brooks closed the discussion. Speaking from a practical standpoint, he said that ethical education in the public schools was of the highest importance; the moral idea is the very foundation of civilization, it is the keystone of the arch, and no nation based solely upon science and learning ever survived. "Moral training does not necessarily consist in reading the Bible; the best moral lesson is imparted by teachers who possess the higher morals, and, while some would abolish the women teachers in the public schools, the moral influence of a good, pure, noble-minded woman cannot be over-estimated."

After Professor Brooks' remarks, Mr. Stuart Wood read the following resolutions which a member of the Academy had asked him to present at this meeting:

Resolved; That the American Academy of Political and Social Science is desirous that International Arbitration shall be the resource of government for the settlement of all disputes that may arise between nations.

Resolved; That a peaceful solution of the present disagreement between the Republics of Chile and the United States should be sought by all means consistent with honor.

Resolved; That a copy of these resolutions shall be presented by the president and council of the Academy to the President of the United States.

These resolutions were adopted by the Academy and the secretary was directed to send them to the President of the United States.

THIRTEENTH SESSION.

The Thirteenth Session of the Academy was held in Philadelphia, on Friday, February 26, at the New Century Club, at 8 p. m. The following papers were submitted to the Academy since its last meeting:

87. By Walter S. Allen, Boston: The State and the Lighting Corporations. Printed in the ANNALS, March, 1892.

88. By Charles Richardson, Philadelphia: Party Government (Second Paper). Printed in the ANNALS, March, 1892.

89. By Isaac A. Hourwitch, New York City: The Condition of the Peasants in Russia.

90. By R. T. Colburn, Elizabeth, N. J.: A Needed Reform in the Code of Inheritance.

91. By Professor F. W. Blackmar, University of Kansas: Indian Education. Printed in the ANNALS, May, 1892.

92. By Professor John R. Commons, Oberlin, Ohio: Proportional Representation. Printed in the ANNALS, March, 1892.

93. By C. C. Binney, Philadelphia: Merits and Defects of the Pennsylvania Ballot Law of 1891. Printed in the ANNALS, May, 1892.

94. By Richard H. Dana, Boston: Practical Working of the Australian Voting System in Massachusetts. Printed in the ANNALS, May, 1892.

The Australian Voting System was the subject of the evening. Papers were read by Mr. Richard Henry Dana, of Boston, on "The Practical Working of the Australian Voting System in Massachusetts" (No. 94), and by Mr. Charles C. Binney, of Philadelphia, on the "Merits and Defects of the Pennsylvania Ballot Law of 1891" (No. 93).

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. Hiram De Walt showed how the Pennsylvania law tended to disfranchise the Prohibitionists. Ex-Judge Amos Briggs also spoke of the law in relation to its effects upon the Prohibition party.

FOURTEENTH SESSION.

The Fourteenth Session was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, April 5, at the New Century Club, at 8 p. m. The following papers were submitted to the Academy since the Thirteenth Session:

95. By B. A. Ulrich, Chicago: How to Improve the City.

96. By Professor George P. Garrison, of the University of Texas: The Santificationist Community of Belton, Texas.

97. By A. C. Campbell, Montgomery, Pa.: Freedom of Trade between Canada and the United States.

98. By Rev. G. Bruce, St. Johns, N. B.: Corporations *vs.* Statutory Laws.

99. By William G. Taylor, New York City: The Colleges and the Politician.

100. By W. F. Crispin, Buchtel, O.: Political Regeneration.

101. By W. M. Rapsher, Mauch Chunk, Pa.: *The Power of Removal from Office on Address in Pennsylvania and other States.*

102. By J. Müller, Christiania, Norway: *A Brief Statistical Survey of the Public Education in Sweden during 1888-89.*

103. By Professor E. P. Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania: *A Third Revolution.* Printed in the ANNALS, May, 1892.

104. By Mr. L. K. Stein, Philadelphia: *The Relation of the Street Railways to the City of Philadelphia.*

The first paper was read by Professor E. P. Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "A Third Revolution" (No. 103). The second paper was read by Mr. L. K. Stein. It treated of "The Relation of the Street Railways to the City of Philadelphia" (No. 104).

After giving a review of the growth of the street railways in that city, he said it was high time that their relations to the city should be clearly defined, and it ought to be decided whether the community merely existed for the convenience of those companies or the companies for the convenience of the community.

He discussed the revenue derived from the companies by the city and the relation of these to public improvements and gave a history of the taxes imposed upon the companies. In the matter of a license tax he showed that the companies, as a whole, never fulfilled their duties to the city, nor did the city, until recently, make any determined effort to secure her rights. He said that, on account of the license tax, the corporations had not increased the number of their cars in proportion to the increase of passengers carried.

Mr. Stein also discussed the general property tax, the dividend tax and the tax on gross receipts and corporation stock. He then took up the obligations of the company to pave and repair the streets, stating that it was easily explained why Philadelphia was one of the worst paved cities in the world.

A general discussion followed Mr. Stein's paper. Among those who took part in the discussion were Mr. Porter F. Cope, Mr. Finley Acker, Mr. W. G. Cooper and George G. Mercer, Esq.

FIFTEENTH SESSION.

The Fifteenth Session of the Academy was held in Philadelphia, on Friday, May 13, at the New Century Club, at 8 p. m.

The secretary announced the following papers, which had been submitted to the Academy :

106. By B. F. Hughes, Philadelphia : The Basis of Interest. Printed in the ANNALS, July, 1892.

106. By Sara Winthrop Smith, Seymour, Conn.: Women Citizens under the Laws of the United States.

107. By Rev. W. W. McLane, New Haven, Conn.: Land Tenure.

108. By Frank I. Herriott, Baltimore : Sir William Temple on the Origin and Nature of Government. Printed in the ANNALS, September, 1892.

109. By J. Albert Whitelock, Cape May Court House, N. J.: On the Importance of Civic Education.

110. By Leo S. Rowe, Berlin : *Propriété Bâtie* in France. .

Mr. Frank I. Herriott, of Baltimore, read a paper on "Sir William Temple on the Origin and Nature of Government" (No. 108).

Mrs. Sara L. Oberholtzer then read a paper on "School Savings Banks" (No. 81). Mrs. Oberholtzer's paper was discussed by Professor Phillips, of the Normal School at West Chester, Pa.

Mr. Horace I. Smith made an address on "Postal Savings Banks." He gave a short history of the postal bank system and spoke of its success in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada and Japan. He was followed by Rev. Henry M. Phillips, who made an eloquent plea for the adoption of some device to induce people to save.